The second annual concert of the Meigs Bisiers Vocal Quariette occurred last evening at Chick-ering Hall, in presence of a large and hospitable auti-ence. The quariette was assisted by Mile. Zellie de Lussan, who sang airs of Rubiustein, Häudel, and Victor Lussen, who same airs of Rubiustein, inhabet, and visual Massé; by Miss Maud Morgao, with her tastoful harp performance, by Mr. George W. Morgan, Herr Carl Pelninser, and Mr. B. H. P. Meigs. But the special attraction was of course t e peculiarly dainty and delicate singing of the young tailes in quartette. The performance throughout was very well received.

The solo parts of the works to be given during the sixth triennial festival of the Handel and Haydn Society, in May, have been assigned as follows: Tuesday evening, May 1—"Ode to St. Cecilia's Day," Händel, Miss Emma C. Thursby, Mr. William J. Wineh; "The Tower of Babel," Rubinstein, Mr. Charles R. Adams, Mr. John F. Winch, Mr. Myron W. Waltney. Wednesday evening-"The Nativity," J. K. Paine (who will conduc evening—"The Nativity," J. K. Paine (who will conduct the performance), Miss Thursby, Miss Mathilde Phillipps, Mr. George W. Want, Mr. Whitney; Mass in D. minor, Cherubini, Mrs. E. Aline Osgood, Miss Emily Winant, Mrs. F. P. Whitney, Mr. Theodore J. Toedt, Mr. Want, Mrs. F. P. Whitney, Mr. Theodore J. Toedt, Mr. Want, Mr. Georg Henschel. Thursday evening—"The Redemption," Gounnd, Miss Thursby, Miss Winaut, Miss demption," Gounnd, Miss Thursby, Miss Winaut, Miss Henschel. Friday evening—"Arminius," Max Bruch (who will condust the performance), Miss Winaut, Mr. Adams, Mr. Henschel. Sunday evening—"The Messiah," Hfindel, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Winaut, Messrs. Adams, Toedt, Whitney.

#### BOOTH IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, April 17 .- Edwin Booth ended his engagement here to night. His acting was loudly ap plauded, and at the close of the performance he was presented with wreaths, the Stars and Stripes and the

#### MADAME PATTI THREATENED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Madame Adelina PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Madame Adellina Patti received a threatening letter of the most dastardly description this morning. Madame Patti's letters are always opened by M. Franchi, her agent. Among the budget of epistles handed to him by the clerk of the Continental Hotel to-day was one addressed in an evidently disguised hand. The inclosure was a dirty, ragged-edged half sheet of lined paper. A and crossbones with "Dynamite" were inscribed and beneath was the significant sentence: " Beware not to sing to-night, Tuesday, the Diva and Scalchi."

met to sing to-night, Tuesday, the Diva and Scalchi."

M. Franchi was not in the least frightened by the feesipt of the leiter, but he wissly concluded not to show it to Madame Patti. Madame Scalchi, Colonel Mapleson, Charles Mapleson and Signor Tolli (Madame Scalchi's husband) are inclined to regard the letter as a practical joke. Nevertheless, the stace, the wings and scenery were subjected to a thorough search and several detectives were admitted to the Academy and distributed among the crowd during the performance of "Semiramide." A member of the chorus, who is believed to have been implied ed in certain "black-hand" conspiracies when in Italy, was discharged from the company, and his fare given him to return to Europe.

M. Franchi declines to place the letter in the hands of the police, but will not give any reasons for his action.

ENGAGEMENTS OF NILSSON AND PATTI

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, April 27.-Madame Albani and her husband, Ernest Gye, left the city to-day for New-York. They sail to-morrow in the Galda for Europa. Mr. Gye said to-day in the course of con versation that he had a signed and scaled contract with versation that he had a signed and scaled contract with Madame Nilsson, nod that he should serve an injunction on her if she attempted to sing any where clse for the next twelve months. "If the law is the law," he remarked with determination. "Nilsson must wait another year to sing with Abbey." Signor F. anchi says that Madame Patti is ready to sign with Mapiegon, and that every arrangement is satisfactory to all parties.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST DAY IN FLORIDA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Augustine, Fla., April 17.—The President's stay in Florida ends to-night, and in the morning he will awake at sea on the Tallapoosa, bound for Savannah, which will be reached, barring accidents, to-morrow evening. Mrs. Mercer, the President's relative, lives at Savannah; and she and the young ladies who have been with the party for ten days will leave the President there. It is his intention not to step off the ship, except possibly to board the special car which will await him; for he wishes to carry out to the end his original purpose of avoiding excitement and demonstration while away from duty, which could hardly be done were he to stop over on shore at Savannah. He will remain there on the Tallapoosa, however, for a day, and then decide whether to continue on to Wash-

ington by water or by rall. To-day the President drove round the city sight-seeing, riding along the harbor front from the old fort to the barracks, past the plaza and through the narrow streets where the few landmarks are that the hand of the modern builder has not There was another concert at the barracks this afternoon, and in the evening illuminating lanterns were again hung in the hotel grounds; but it was yet early when the President's party were quartered aboard ship. The balmy air, fresh from the ocean, has encouraged indolence, and the visit here has been quiet and uneventful.

## A RECEPTION TO MADAME NILSSON.

Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus gave a reception at her home, No. 123 Lexington-ave., last night in honor of Mme. Christine Nilsson. At 11 o'clock a band of Swedish musicians appeared before the house and screnaded the prima donna. The screnade was organ ized by Albert Ecarkland, a young Swedish artist of this There were about 100 guests at the reception. Among those invited were the following: Mr. and Mrs Chauncey M. Depew, Judge and Mrs. Bond, Professor and Mrs. Botta, Mr. and Mrs. William Belden, Mr. and Mrs. John Bigelow and the Misses Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Bloodgood and Miss Annie Bloodgood, President and Mrs. F. A. P. Barnard, Dr. and Mrs. Fordyes Bar ker, Captain Warren C. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Bors, Horace M. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Berthelot, mas S. Beaty, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. Corlies, Mrs. David Crawford, Mrs. Mengher, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, Mrs. Parker. Mr. and Mrs. De Neuville, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colgate, S. M. Cronise, De Neuville, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colgate, S. M. Cronise, Henry Guy Carleton, Mrs. Charles Mortimer Catlin, Miss Montague, W. F. Condit, Mr. and-Mrs. Allan Dodworth, Baron and Baroness De Thomsen, Judge and Mrs. Daly, Miss Otto, Mr. and Mrs. De Honte, Mrs. Hegeman, Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ellis, Raiph N. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Evaris, Prescott Evarts, Miss Field, D. Ogden Fowler, Signor Ferranti, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Farrington, Horace B. Fry, Colonel ant Mrs. Gillespie, H. H. Gorriuge, Brownlow T. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, William Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, William Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Heawkins and Miss Hawkin, Judson Hawley, Mrs. and Miss Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Kendali and the Misses Kendali, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Kendali and the Misses Kendali, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Josup, Mrs. Kendali and the Misses Kendali, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Josup, Mrs. Motley, Miss MoCready, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Josup, Mrs. Motley, Miss Motley and the Messrs. Motley, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mallett, Mr. and the Messrs. Motley, Mr. and Mrs. Marbury and Miss Marbury, Signor Moderat and Miss Moderati, General Auson G. McCook, Charles McKnight, S. Gjover Barry, William Hamilton McCoralek, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Phonix Remsen, Mr. Marru, Walter Newbury, Mrs. Poole, William F. Parks, Locke Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Phonix Remsen, Mr. Marru, Walter Newbury, Mrs. Poole, William F. Parks, Locke Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Soudebush, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, A. Van Horne Stayvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Sewarf and the Misses Seward, Mrs. Salina, John T. Foote, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Soudebush, Mr. and Mrs. Sunuel Bridgham, Victor Caponi, William Henry Burlbert, Mr. and Mrs. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Peter Barlow, Judge and Mrs. J. R. Brady, D. N. Bottass and Mr. and Mrs. Doramus's house was a large Swedish fiag composed of violetts, jonquils and red and white pinks. Across the cent

## WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

Charles Henry Paddock, of Hamilton, N. Y., and Miss Ella Louise Murphy, daughter of the late William D. Murphy, were married last evening, at the use of the bride's mother, No. 40 East Forty-ninth-st., by the Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, president of Crozler Theological Seminary, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Elder, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany (Baptiet). The ushers were D. J. Newland, James G. Wentz, J. H. Gulor and Walter E. Freble. The bride appeared in a robe of white Ottoman silk, which had a front of brocade velvet, trimmed with point lace and white ostrica tipa. She wore diamond or naments and a vell of silk illusion, the flowers in her veil and corange being orange blossoms and white lilacs. The bride and groom started carly in the evening on a Southern tour. They will apend the summer in Europe.

Excise Commissioner Robert G. McCord, of this city, was married to Miss Mary Alice Stone, the eldest daughter of the late Martin Stone, of Bingshanton, at the house of the bride mother. The Rev. G. B. Nichols performed the ecremony. by the Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, president of Crozier

THE POETRY OF EMERSON,

A PAPER BY DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. FINAL MEETING OF THE SEASON OF THE NINE-TEENTH CENTURY OLUB.

Century Club was held last evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Palmer. The parlors, as usual, were filled with the members of the club and their friends, who had assembled to listen to an address by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes on "The Poetry of Ralph Waldo Emerson." There were present among others Justice Noah Davis, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, Parke Godwin, W. H. Appleton, Cyrus W. Field, Burton N. Harri-son, General George W. Cullum, William C. Whitney, Chief Justice C. P. Daly, Judge Barrett, Chauncey M. Denew, ex-Judge Howland, John Bigelow and Dr. Gottheil. Most of the gentlemen were accompanied by their wives. Mr. Palmer, the president of the club, introduced Dr. Holmes in a short speech, which he closed with a quotation from the doctor's poem, "The Loving-Cup Song," in which he refers to his favorite flowers, the rose and the pink, and Mr. Palmer then handed the speaker a small bouquet of those flowers, to which, in the discussion which followed the address, be gracefully referred.

Dr. Holmes said that he should first put and try to answer four questions: First-What are the chief merits and defects of Mr. Emerson's poetry: what is its prevailing character, and of what other poets does he most remind

Second—Why does Mr. Emerson, master of a harmonious and beautiful prose style, write poetry?
Third—Why does any one who can express himself without the bindrances of rhythm and rhyme

write poetry?
Fourth—What is poetry, that it should exercise such an attraction for those who read it or listen to it, and more especially for those who write it?

Dr. Holmes said that some of the questions seemed

as dry as hay which had tong been stacked, but his pen, which was to him what the pitchfork was to the farmer, was in his hand and he proposed to toss them over once more in the sunshine of his hearers' intelligence. He should take them, he said, in the reversed order. Poetry he defined as impassioned or inspiring thought expressed in musical, commonly in metrical, language. It need not necessarily be impassioned, but if not inspiring. however agreeable the verse might be, critics were disposed to deny it the name of poetry. But differhowever agreeable the verse might be, critics were disposed to deny it the name of poetry. But different minds are very differently impressed by the same poems, the speaker said, and he illustrated by several examples. It was very difficult to fix any absolute standard of what was inspiring. Poetry was the natural flowing out of elequence. Highly exceted thought became imaginative and, under certain conditions, rhythmical. Dr. Holines illustrated this by the sing-song whine of certain preachers, which developed into intoning, and then into chants and hymns. He then showed the curious relation between the rhythms of verse and respiration, which he said he had before pointed out in an article contributed to a medical journal. The "fatal facility" of octosyllabic verse was owing to the fact that people breaths from sixteen to twonly times in a minute and read about the same farmber of these lines, at the ordinary rate of reading, in the same paried of time, or that there was one breath, that is, one expiration, to each line. It was the castes measure to read aloud, and in silent mental articulation one felt the same kind of facility. Dr. Holmes then continued:

There is another important character of poetry, in that it is the form in which we dare to

mental articulation one felt the same kind of facility. Dr. Holmes then continued:

There is another important character of poetry, in that it is the form in which we dore to tell our secrets. Poetry is to prose what the so-called "full dross" of the ball-room is to the plainest garments of the household and the street. It shows less clothing and more ornament. "Full dross" is that which is so full of beauty that it cannot hold it sit, and some of its redundancy overflows the margin of its siken or other receptacle. The pearl or dismond neckince excuses the liberal allownesses of andisguised nature. Just so the poet reveals his hidden self in verse and trusts to his imagination and the beauty of its raythms and rhymes to justify and commend his self-exposure. Way persons who can write well in prose choose verse is accounted for in various ways. Many do it because they are less was than their neighbors, in plain English, fools. The delight which versiters have in tagging rhymes together and the satisfaction they feel in overcoming the difficulties of versilication are most incase. No instantion surpasses that of the person who believes himself a poet. The man who recites his verse is every it tener he can button-hole is the most fearful of beings. The Romans often put at their thresholds as a warning care canent; it should be care canenten.

WHY MANY PEOPLE WRITE IN VERSE,

The speaker added that another reason why so many wrote in verse was because it brought such a reward of popularity when it meets the feelings and tastes of the community. Next to the successful soldier-sometimes more than he—the poet was the popular idel. Dr. Holmes illustrated this by the popular idel. Dr. Holmes illustrated this by the examples of Burns and of John Howard Payne, the author of a single popular lyric. He then gave the reasons which he supposed ied Mr. Emerson to write in verse occasionally. He supposed it was partly an instinctive movement and partly because he wanted greater freedom than prose allowed him. He had himself spoken of the extraordinary londness of the world for its poets, and might have been not unwillight a varial himself of this predilection. The reader ing to avail himself of this predilection. The of his early essay. "Nature," would see by what process he passed from prose to poetry. He did not make his poet (who was himself, doubtless) sing in verse, but he puts into his mouth that which he meant as the most complete exposure of his inner thoughts. "When it took the matrical form it was meant as the most thoughts. "When it took the metrical form it was thoughts. "When it took the metrical form it was commonly one of the simplest, much of it being in what you may smile to hear me call the normal respiratory verse." Dr. Holmes then continued as follows:

respiratory verse." Dr. Holmes then continued 28 follows:

A good deal of Mr. Emerson's poetry shuffles along, but there is an individuality in it. His verse was evolved by an instinctive movement in fits inghest moments of inspiration. He climbs to verse upon the steps of his imaginative prose. I was sitting at table recently in a very intelligent company, when my next neighbor expressed the opinion that his fame would not, be enduring. On the other side of me sat a gentleman who expressed his inability to see the excellence for which Emerson was sumited. I made no comments on the remarks of my neighbors. There are certain subjects that I would no more let loose at a dinner-party than I would carry a hornetz meet into a nursery, or a watchman's ratificiate a Quaker meeting; they are worse than a package of dynamite in an old woman's warming pan. [Laughter.] Some who value Emerson's prose writings near a prejudice against his verse. His poetry is more apt to be slighted or misunderstood than his proze. Why is it not so popular as many of us think it ought to be it kew poems are widely and permanently popular which are not of plain significance, of simple construction and relating to the everyday interests of humanity. Two of Mr. Emerson's poems which stand in the foreground, namely, "The Sphinx" and "Brahma," have no doubt frightened of many readers from his poems. These two poems were likely to perplex and perhaps discourage many readers, who, if they had began with other poems of Emerson and kept these till the last, might have become loyal Emersonians.

MR. EMERSON A CITIZEN OF THE UNIVERSE. The difference between Mr. Emerson's poetry and that of others with whom he might naturally be compared is that of algebra and arithmetic. He is always seeing the universe in the particular. The great bulk of mankind care more for two and two-something definite, a fixed quantity—than a x b. with x l and other symbols implying undetermined amounts and indefinite possibilities. Emerson is a citizen of the universe, who has taken up his residence for a few days and night in this travelling caravansery between the two inns which hang out the signs of Venus and Mars. This little planet could not provincialize such a being. The fascination of his poems is in their spiritual depth and shoerity and their all-pervacing symbolism. Nothing is vulgar if he touches it —give him a milking-stool or an alc-house bench to sit upon, he throws his importal purelic over it and it becomes a throne. Sometimes, of course, symbolism is like to become more or less fantastic, as in the famous story of the comments upon Fannic Elisler's dancing, no doubt invented for him and Margaret Finier by some saftey fellow, but worth telling if hair a dozen of the andience possibly may not have heard it. The seer and secress have just seen the danseuse execute a magnificent gyration with woodrous breadth and grace of movement. "Margaret, this is poetry!" says the seer. "Waldo, this is religion!" replies the secress. [Laughter.]

But with this sense of the infinite in all things, of symquantity-than a x b. with x 1 and other symbols imply-

But with this sense of the infinite in all things, of symbolism everywhere, Emerson united a keen eye for the everyday aspects of mature and aimost child-like enjoyment of them. His eys is always, however, that of the poet, not that of the man of science. The poet couples ideas by their spiritual, imaginative, funciful affinities; the scientific man by their totality of resemblance, so as to organize them in serial groups. Mr. Emerson's poems are like some of our stained-glass windows, in which the picture may be hard to make out, but the effect is beautiful and impressive, and the light which sinues through them is light from heaven.

Mr. Emerson's love for the beautiful and grand in nature chines out all along in lovely or noble forms; but where Cuvier or Linnams would describe he tonenes the object with a single ray of imagination. The mind of the poet is full of what lawyers call the flotsam and jetaam, strange parcels of thought that come from—we know not where, but only know that they are ours now, at any rate. But with this sense of the infinite in all things, of sym-

HIS PORTRY UNLIKE THAT OF ANY OTHER AUTHOR Mr. Emerson's poetry is so unlike that of any other author that no one would think of him as unfairly propriating any other's thought or language: but the atmosphere is a strong solution of all the words that was married to Miss Mary Allee Stone, the eldest daugher of the late is mother. The Rev. G. B. Nichols performed the ceremony.

\*\*WETERANS PREPARING FOR MEMORIAL DAY.\*\*

The Tenth New-York Veteran Association (National Zouaves) met at Schilling's Hall, No. 364 Sixth-ave., last evening to make prrangements for the observance of Memorial Day. Eighty members have the old battle-flags of the regiment will be beene in the procession.

I did not propose to take up your time this evening with reading extracts from Emerson's poems. You have already seen many admirable selections from those in Mr. Stedman's thoughtful and scholarly essay. But here is one passage which shows so exquisitely the two different conditions—wings closed and selective instinct picking out its descriptive expressions; then suddenly, wings flashing open and the imagination at once in the highest beaven of invention—that I will render it slowly, hoping that you will listen carefully. It is from the poem called "Fate."

Follow the pitful inventory of insignificances of the The last meeting for the season of the Nineteenth called "Fate."

Follow the pittful inventory of insignificances of the forlora being he describes, with that strange pathetic wit which is more likely to bring a tear than a smile, and then mark the magnificent hyperbole of the last two lines:

at two lines:
Alas! that one is born in blight,
Vactim of perpetnal slight,
When then perpetnal slight;
When then lookest on his face,
Thy heart saith, "Brother go thy ways!
None shall ask thee what thou decast,
Or care a rush for what thou knowest,
Or list a when then tepliest,
Or remember where then lists;
Or now thou sunger is solden.
And another is born
To make the sun forgotten."

THE CHARM OF EMERSON'S POEMS. There is a charm in Mr. Emerson's poems which can-not be defined any more than the fragrammed of the rose or the hyacinth; any more than the tone of a voice tha we should know from all others, if all mankind should pass before us and each one call us by name. The perwe should know from all others, if all mankind should pass before us and each one call us by name. The personal equation which differentiates two observers is not conflined to the tower of the astronomer. Every human being is intrusted by nature with a new combination of eloquence. His mind is a safe which only certain lotters will unlock. His ideas follow in an order of their own. His words group themselves together in sequences, in rhythma, in unlocked-for combinations, the total effect of which is to stamp all that he says or writes with his individuality. We cannot assum any reason for the fascination that Emerson exercises over us; but he lives in the highest atmosphere of thought; he is always in the presence of the Infinite; he unlies a loyally and dignity of manuer with the simplicity of primitive nature. His words and phrases arrange themselves as if by an elective affluity of their own, with a felicity which captivates and enthralis the reader who comes under his influence. In all that he says for us we recognize the same serious, pure, intelligent and moral nature, infinitely precious to us not only in itself, but as a promise of what the air and soil and breeding of this western world may yet educe from their potential virtues. [Applauss.]

Emeron's faith was to much for the traditional formulæ that he found around him. In other days he would have lost his life as a non-conformist, or in earlier days would have met the fate of Savonarola. His deep, sweet humanity won him oas threatening their citatel, while they were quarelling with those who assailed their outworks.

His writings in prose and verse are worthy of all honor and admiration, but his manhood was the noblest of all his high endowments, A bigot here and there may have avoided meeting him, but if he who knew what was in men had wandered from door to door in New-England, as of old in Palestine, I cannot help believing that one of the thresholds which "those bleased feet," would have crossed to hallow and receive its hospitality would have b

At the conclusion of the address, Dr. Holmes was greeted with loud applause. Mr. Palmer then called several of those present to discuss the subject of the lecture. After brief remarks by Parke Godwin and John Bigelow, Chauncey M. Depew was called upon. Among other things he said:

upon. Among other things he said:

I was born up along the Hudson, where they have a spring flowing out of the side of a hill in the main street of the lintle village, and there is a tradition that if any ountaates its waters, whether he be native or wayfarer, the latter years of his life must becessarily be passed within the corporate limits of that little hamlet. Within the last two weeks we have had Dr. Holmes here on several mere frame occasions, and the ottener he comes the less interval there is between the next time that he coincies. I think that he has tasted of the Metropolitan spring [laughter], and that the time is not distant when Boston, bereaved, if she wants to see and hear Holmes will have to come to New-York. (Laughter.)

Dr. Holmes responded to this welcome saving

Dr. Holmes responded to this welcome, saying that he had been overwhelmed with kindness in New-York, and he thanked those present from the bottom of his heart for the cordial reception which they had given him.

#### REPORTED OUTRAGE BY FENIANS.

LONDON, April 18 .- The Daily Telegraph publishes an extraordinary affidavit of a clerk in the postal telegraphs. He says that men whom he supposed to be Fenians accosted him and oundaged his eyes in a court near the Broad Street Railway Station, London, and compelled him under threats of his life to answer questions as to the situation of the engines and the number and duties of persons employed in the Central telegraph offices. He was afterward conveyed to Kingston and questioned by six men, some of whom were Americans. clerk has a brother living in America. He says he does not know how the Fenians learned his name, which was the first excuse they gave for addressing

For Other Foreign News See Pirst Page.

# MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

# GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours. WASHINGTON, April 18-1 a. m .- A disturb-WASHINGTON, April 18-1 R. m.-A disturb-ance of slight energy is developing in the Lower Missouri Valley, and the storm which was central near Cape Hat-terns yesterday morning has moved eastward, followed by severe gales on the Middle Atlantie and North Caroast. Fair weather prevails to-night in all districts. with warmer northerly winds in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and warmer southerly winds in New-England, the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys and Southwest. Northerly to casterly winds prevail in Min-nesota, with cooler fair weather.

Indications for to-day. For the Middle Atlantic States, slightly warmer fair weather, light winds, mostly from east to south, gen-

weather, light winds, mostly from east to south, generally higher barometer.

For New-Engiand, fair weather, light winds, slight changes in temperature, stationary or nigher barometer. For the Lake region, partly cloudy weather followed by local rains in west portions, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature, rising followed by falling barometer in east portion, falling barometer near Lake Michigan.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missoari Vallers, increasing cloudiness and local rains, variable winds, falling followed by rising barometer; in southern portions stationary or lower temperature.

HOURS: Mornin 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Night.	on BAR Inch
	171	
		30

aging answer to basessettled vertaions in this city by teaths .

The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 64 bours by midnight. The irregular while line represents the oscillations mercury forting those flower. The broken or detted the representations in temperature is a indicated by the thermometer at Mad-

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Abril 18-1 a. m .- The changes in the barometer vesterday were slight. Cloudy and rainy weather prevailed, .7 of an inch of rain falling. The temperature ranged between 47° and 61°, the average temperature ranged observed a  $7^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ}$ , the attaction  $(527^{\circ})$  being  $37^{\circ}$  lower than on the corresponding day last year and  $47^{\circ}$  higher than on Monday.

Clear or full weather, with slight changes in temperature and changes of rain, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

CRIMESAND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A STEAMER BREAKS HER SHAFT.

BOSTON, April 17.—The British steamer Scotia, from dibraitar, broke her shaft a week ago and came into port under sail.

ARSON TO CONCEAL ROBBERY.
FRANKLIN, Ohio, April 17.—Brady's lowelry store was robbed vesterday morning of \$4,000 worth of goods and then was set on firs. The fire caused small loss.

A BROTHER KILLED BY A BROTHER.
CINCINNATI, April 17.—Advices from Foolesville, Warren County, Jind. state that Asron Stevenson was instantly killed by his brother, Bichard Stevenson, with an axe.

STEALING FROM A BELLEF FUND.

STEALING FROM A RELIEF FUND.
BOSTON, April 17.—In the Superior Court this
filternon Harry N. Foliarshes pleaded guilty to the charge
on the grant from the Boston Police Relief Association.

A DISTONEST POSTMASTER.

VINTON, Iowa, April 17.—E. N. Wilkinson, postmaster of this town has been arrested for the embegglement of postal money-order funds to the amount of \$1,200. Wilkinson was appointed in June, 1879, by President Hayes.

ROCHESTER, April 17.—Thirty feet of the north wall of the Gallagher Bullding fell at midnight, causing a less of several thousand dollars. A dwelling house in course of construction gave way in the north part of the city yesterday alternoon. SUICIDE OF A PRIEST.

St. Paul, April 17.—The Rev. John Schenck, a Reman Catholic priest at Long Prairie, was found dead in his bedroom on Sunday, under circumstances which plainly point to suicide.

A TEACHER BEATEN BY A PUPIL.

WHEELING, April 17.—Miss Katie Griffith.
school teacher at Martin's Ferry, while attempting to puni
William Beak, a pupil, age fifteen, was beaten by him so
vorely that she is thought to be fatally injured. A WIFE SHOT FOR A BURGLAR.

MONTGOMERY, Als., April 17.—William Dorsey has been on the lookent for burglars, and last night put a pit tol under his head. In the night he heard a noise in the room and fired, the ball striking his wife in the breast. She died in a short time.

a short time.

ATTEMPT OF PRISONERS TO ESCAPE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—While Sheriff Erster, of
Carlisle, Penn., with saveral debuties, was conveying an prisocers to file Exaster. Fenitantizer to-day, the prisoners made
an attack upon their oustodians and knocked the Sheriff down.
After a desperate fight the captures were safely lodged in the

penitentialy.

ARRESTED FOR COMPLICITY IN A BANK ROBBERY.

LEBANON, Penn., April 17.—Philip Shindel, a soldier in the United States Army stationed at David's Island,

New-York, was brought here yeaterday on anaption that he
knew something of the robbery of \$30,000 from Cashler Rise,

of the Dime Savings Hank, last October. He declares he
knews nothing about the robbery.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. DR. NEWMAN'S ATTA K UPON PROFESSOR To the Editory, The Tribune.
Sin: When the amenities of the pulpit are

violated, as the swere in a recent sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Ne man, of this city, the offence against good breeding strikes right-minded people with a peculiarly discortant shock. Dr. Newman's language in speaking of Professor Adler was such as no gentleman would use. Honest variance of opinion, expressed in proper terms is one thing; abuse without argument is another and very different thing. For the latter, the offender deserves only to be called to order in the name of public decency. Professor Adler, the subject of this coarse as-sault, stands at the nead of a society the inception of which marks a new era in humanitarian progress. Be-sides its public lecture system, the Society for Ethical culture maintains a free Kindergarien and a Working-man cencel, in both of which education is directed toward the development of the originative or creative faculties of the pupils. This is an entirely new departoward the development of the originative or creative faculities of the pupils. This is an entirely new departure in pedagogy, and one the value of which has been abundantly proved by the results thus far attained. In addition to this a system of district nursing has been inaugurated and successfully carried on for some years. by means of which hundreds of the sick poor have received the priceless benefit of home attendance and kind care, resulting often in turning the scale in favor of life and health. These enterprises, in which there is no niterior motive, no attempt to proselytize under the cloak of charity, but simply to help those whose only claim is their helplesaness, owe their origin to the warm human sympathy of Professor Adler he fact that he is laboring, with singleness of present of present and more effectual charity than has been attempted hitherto, has secured him the respect of those who differ most widely from him in religious belief. Not until Dr. Newman, misquoting a passage from a recent lecture, made it the text for several minutes of abuse that would have disgraced a cancus of machine politicians, has any public insuit been put upon him. The lecture referred to, from which the misquoted and garbled sentence was taken, was, throughout, a glowing tribute to one whom the speaker considered the greatest religious teacher the world has yet seen. From beginning to end there was not a word that did not express his deep and strong admiration for the founder of Christian pith in ore so when its utter lack of application is considered. It is impossible to believe that the ladies and gentlemen composing Dr. Newman's andence approved his coarse and vulgar utterances. It is impossible to believe that the ladies and gentlemen composing Dr. Newman's andence approved his coarse and vulgar utterances. It is impossible to believe that the self-rest cet of the Christian public will sanction that attempt to introduce the style of the barroom into the pupipit.

C. EDWIN VREDENBURG.

[It must be confessed that, for a writer protesting against the use of strong language by others, our correspondent contrives to use a good deal of strong language himself. For example: Dr. Newman's words were "such as no gentleman would use"; be made a "gross assault"; "he abused Professor Adler in a way that would have disgraced a cauens of machine politicians"; "used coarse and vulgar utterances"; "introduced the style of the barroom into the pulpit," etc. What Dr. Newman said no cording to THE TRIBUNE'S report, was:

into the pulpit," etc. What Dr. Newman Sare "cording to The Tribune's report, was:

I don't know that I ought to be surprised at anythin.

Jew does, especially a jew who has become an atheist. He is like that man described by the Saviour, out of which a devil was cast, and when toe devil was cast out he was mutilipled by twelve and became twelve times as oad as he had been. I say prepared to expect anything from a Jew who has become an atheist, and this Jew proposed to criticles the morality of Christ. He said that Christ had called the Syrophenician woman a dog. He did nothing of the kind. In accordance with the usus loquendi, he spoke of her as all pagans were spoken of at the time and place, and did it to test her fasth. The Jew is a fool if he did not know that the Syrophenician was a Gentile, and that it was the language of the time to call all such dogs. If He had left her afflicted after learning how strongly she did believe, then a charge of harshness would nave held against Him, but He did not, and so I say crown Him!

Perhaps the meanest part of the atheistic Jew, who sets himself up to be a religious teacher in New York City, is that he is indebted to the Holy Scriptures for his reignous light and does not acknowledge it. He is an ecclesiastical robber; he has stolen from Unristianity its great thoughns to elevate nimself, and, with the meaness of an aposiste Jow, he rejocus the authority of his guide. Away with such Jews. We have no room for them among the teachers of religion in this great city."

[Altogether, the impartial reader may conclude that as between the correspondent and the clergy-way the honor, are now about easy, and a ward

that as between the correspondent and the clergy man the honors are now about easy, and award each of them credit for an unusually copious and vigorous vocabulary .- Ed.]

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS. THE PAGE BILL TO MAKE POSSIBLE A HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The industrious poor who were depos tors in the savings institutions throughout the State, on January 1, 1883, numbered 1,095,-971. They used to get 7 per cent interest in the savings banks; now they only get from 212 to 4 per cent per annum, with a certainty of further decrease unless some relief is afforded to them by the Legisla-ure. This decline in the rate of interest arises from the following reasons: First.-The reduction of the legal rate of interest from

7 per cent to 6 per cent.

Second.—The inability of the savings banks to obtain
more than about 5 per cent for loans upon bond and morigage.

Third .- The constant diminution in the amount of th stocks allowed by law to be taken by savings banks. Fourth.-The reduction of the rate of interest upon the National and State bonds allowed to be taken by saving Fifth.—The demand for all kinds of United States bonds

and State bonds being so great that they are at high premiums, they cannot be bought so as to pay more than from 212 to 414 per cent per annum. Sixth.-From the low rate of interest made by the savings banks in behalf of their depositors must be

educted their necessary proper expenses for rent, fuel, clark hire stationers, etc. Seventh.-The increase of deposits during the year ending January 1, 1883, was \$24,314,320, and all this money had to lie idle, or seek investment in the same imited range of securities now allowed by law. This increase was \$10,000,000 less than the increase for the previous year, parily because some of the savings banks have declined to take new accounts or have advised peo-

ple to withdraw their money.

Thus we have a constant increase in the demand and a constant decrease in the supply, and this must stendily cause prices of securities now allowed by law to advance, and ere long produce a corner and an explosion, to the injury of depositors. In case of a panie, or of necessity. it would be impossible for all the savings banks to dis pose of all these bonds at the high rates which they paid for them; and the loss would fall upon the depositors.

The remedy is only to be obtained at the hands of the Legislature, and by the passage of a law allowing, under proper restrictions, investments to be made in additional surities to those now allowed by law. This can only be done in one of the following ways: First.-By providing in the law for a proper examina-

tion of securities with power to the proper public officers to approve or fo reject after thorough examination, and authority to savings banks to make selections from those that have been so approved.

Second.—By mentioning by name in the law itself each security in which sayings banks may invest. This lowever, has never been found to be utterly impracticable. It was tried in onnecticut, and produced no good results.

Third.-By taking off all restrictions-which would be

Fourth .- By providing that savings banks may invest in and also loan upon any scentities now allowed by law to be invested in or loaned upon by trust companies. This would be substantially leaving the question entirely to the respective boards of trustees of the different sav-ings banks, and would lead to an endless variety of inestments among them, in the aggregate, and would be substantially withdrawing all State supervision and con-

trol from such investments.

The method first montioned has been embodied in Mr. Page's Assembly bill, and reported favorably by the Banking Committee of the Assembly, consisting of the Hen. Charles S. Cary, of Cattaraugus, and the Hon. Messrs, Childs, of Sullivan; Burns, of Queens; Deland of Monroe; McManus, of New-York; Ferris, of Tiogs Keyes, of Westchester; Page, of Wyoming; Clapp, o Clinton; Derrick, of Reusselaer, and Howland, of Cayuga. It is the same bill as reported by the Senate mittee on Banking, of which Senator Jacobs is chair. man. This bill would make the Governor, Controller State Treasurer and Superintendent of the Banking De partment the Board to examine, pass upon and approve proper additional securities before any savings bank could invest in them; and after this is done, no savings bank would be compelled to invest in them; but every Board of Trustees would have to examine and approve them or reject them for itself.

There are one hundred and twenty-seven savings banks in the State, and their trustees are as a rule gentlemen distinguished for intelligence, probity and financial ability, and they can be as safety trusted to manage the rs of savings banks as can boards of directors of banks and trustees of trust companies to manage their respec-tive affairs. The latter have always had much more dis cretion in regard to investments than savings bank trustees, and no one else has been found to complain. A savings bank has no capital stock; the trustees are prohibited by law from having any commission or emolu-ments, except that an executive officer, devoting his whole time to the affairs of the bank, may have a salary; and the trustees give their time and services

and pass judgment in the management of the and pass judgment in the management of the funds and for the poor entirely gratuitously and for the public benefit; so that to grant this relief to the depositors in no way going to benefit corporations. The henefit will inure exclusively to the depositors. One person in every four and a half of the whole population of the State is a depositor in a savings bank, and is to be benefited by this law. It would not be improper to say that every citizen would be benefited by the law, men, women and children alike, because every depositor may have relatives dependent upon him, and because whatever will benefit one-fourth of the population will also elevate the rest.

conliders alike, because every depositor may have relatives dependent upon him, and because whatever will benefitone-fourth of the pepulation will also elevate the rest.

The total amount of deposits in the various savings anks of this State January 1, 1883, was \$412,147,213 a fact which reflects credit upon the laboring classes of the State. If this sum were not there, taxation to support police departments and asylums and heapitals would be very much larger than it is. These deposits are the healthy backbone of the masses. The avrings banks cannot by law allow interest to any one person on a greater sum than \$3,000, and so they cannot be availed of by the rich. And when a poer man, by a life of frugality and industry, has succeeded in getting his savings bank account up to \$3,000, he is generally found to withdraw the fands for the purpose of purchasing a little home for his family.

Unless relief is cranted by the Legislature it is inevitable that the rate of interest allowed by savings banks to their depositors will still further diminish, and already many of them are in favor of reducing the rate another one-half per cent. The law, if left as at present, would in time make this 3½ per cent, 3, 2½ and then 2. And the difference between 4 per cent and 2 per cent per anuum to the depositor of one hundred dollars is two dollars, or an average price of one day's toil and aweat. Such reduction of 2 per cent on the total deposits in the State would be \$8,240,000 loss to the masses in one year; a loss which would work the laying of more than four million days of labor upon the necks of the poor people of this State. The passage of the proposed law will prevent such a catastropic.

It is of more consequence to the poor that their hard carned savings should be preserved to them and invested annually in the safest and strongest kind of security, than that they should be so invested as to get a high mate of interest. But together with astey there ought to be provided reasonable opportunities for their agents, the savi

[There is no doubt that some change in the investnents permitted to Savings Banks is necessary; and the above presents considerations that deserve the most careful attention of the Legislature.—Ed.]

#### THE CASE OF CAPTAIN WALKER. To The Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Yesterday I sent you the following telegram: "Allow me to say in your columns that I never borrowed money of any one that I failed or re-fused to return." The cause for this abrupt request was that in The Army and Navy Journal of recent issue there that in The Army and Navy Journal of recent issue there appeared an item relating to me purporting to be taken from The Tribuns's Washington correspondence. I have no copy, hence cannot give the exact wording, but it stated that a court-martial had been ordered by the President to try me for borrowing money of enlisted men and failing or refusing to repay the same.

It is true, and pity 'tis, that the President has seen fit to order me to be tried, but I am not informed upon what charges other than the notice credited to your Washington correspondent. It would not be becoming in me to enter into any extended publication in reference to my trial before knowing what the precise charges are, but it is proper for me to send such a telegram as stated, and to add that I believe It the charges against me are base fabrications of my malimant enemies, who have for years been persecuting me, or of more recent ones who are too cowardly to attempt to assassinate me, but have stabbed my reputation in the dark, and my character in the back, and whose vilianous shaders shall be made to wither in the broad daylight of fair investigation. Because I was sliegally and unjustly sent to the Government Hospital for the Insance in 1876, all my enomies think I am powerless to refrees any wounds they may please to inflict, but if there is any fair dealing in this supposed free land the day is coming when I will be set right, and that I trust within the year, so all may see how foully I have been wrouged, and award to my enemies and slanderers and persecutors, of high and low degree, the scorn of the true-hearted American people.

My trial is set for the 23d of April, 1883, and I trust you will obtain correct reports of it from day to day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
J. P. Walkers, Captain 3d United States Cavalry.

Fort Apache, Ariz, Marcu 27, 1883.

[Keep cool, Captain. That is always good counsel for a soldier, and it seems especially fitting to your present case.—Ed.] li the charges against me are base fabrications o

your present case. -Ed.]

#### 'THE TRIBUNE" AS A SPELLING BOOK.

Sin: Our village spelling-school, held here last evening, was conducted on a novel plan. Instead of either writing a long list of words, which furnishes but slight amusement to those present who do not write, or wrestling, from a "Test Spelling Book," with words rarely seen outside its covers; we sent, a formight ago, for 100 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, already extensively taken here. These papers were placed on sale at cost in the village bookstore; and the rule was published that only words from that paper, excluding proper names and advertisements, would be given out at the next spelling school. Surely never before in a single week had so much standard reading been conned so carefully and before had all these families gained so fresh and broad an idea of passing events the world over. Never before had we so convincing an evidence of the accurate type since from all this scanning of its pages and continuous appeal to the "Unabridged" only two misspelled words discovered. And never before have some of our g writers been so ready to admit that the use of ords or of rare words is not the path to literary as; since such words were not to be found in our

catebook.

Ouly twenty spellers competed last evening, and only one trial of a word by any speller was allowed. In securiance with our plan, also, the audience were busy looking over The Tribune and proposing hard words to the spellers. Yet an hour and a half of time was required to spel down all the twenty. To our spelling school, after paying for a very handsome copy of Whitter's Poems as a prize for the champion, several dollars remained for the benefit of our high school library.

We commend "The Tribune Syching School" to other willages, churches, or neighborhoods.

Gorham, N. H., April 3, 1883. Theo, C. Jerome.

#### MILES KAVANAGH IN AMERICA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: The driver of the car that held the assausins in Phonix Park was named Miles Kavanagh. In 1850 a young Irishman with that unusual name, then about twenty-two years old, worked for me as a ditcher, and a most peculiar fellow he was. He had a brother with him, also fit my employment, named Watt. My books show that they worked five months. Miles in 1851 or 1852 drove an ice cart in Richmond, Va., and then returned to Ireland, Watt naving gone before him. I would like to know if the car-driver and my ditcher are one and the same. It is apparently a matter of trifing import, but it pertains percaps to a great crime, and may be worth the inquiry of your Dublin correspondent. The man was so peculiar that I am curious to know more. Very respectfully, John R. Baylon.

Milford Depot, Carolina County, Va., April 12, 1883.

SENATOR MITCHELL AND THE TARIFF. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Many of Senator Mitchell's friends who have implicit confidence in his integrity as a statesman were greatly surprised upon hearing that he (the only Republican in the Schate who did so) opposed the Tariff bill, believing as they do that a moderate protective tariff is highly beneficial to the best interest of the American people. They are auxiously waiting to hear from the Senator or some of his friends his reasons for opposing said bill, representing as he does one of the greatest industrial States of the Union. Cherry Flats, Penn., April 7, 1883.

## OBITUARY.

## WILLIAM A. PARKER.

William A. Parker, a retired merchant, and for many years prominently identified with the hop trade of the Atlantic coast, when connected with the firm of Parker, Brooks & Co., died on Sunday at his home firm of Parker, Brooks & Co., died on Sunday at his home at No. 53 West Thirty-third-st. His doath was caused by asthma, from which he had been a sufferer for more than fourteen years. He was born in this city in 1825, his father being the late Allen Parker. He was also a brother-in-law of the late Ephraim H. Jenny, formerly of THE TRIBUSE. In the "gold fever" of 1849 he accumulated considerable wealth in California. His integrity, geniality and affectionate disposition endeared him to all his friends. He leaves a wife, son and daughter. His funeral will take place at St. Timotay's Church at 11 a. m. to-day.

SIR PHILIP ROSE DEAD. LONDON, April 17 .- Sir Philip Rose, formerly an intimate friend of Lord Beaconsfield and the legal adviser of the Tory party, is dead.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The War Department is informed that Major James W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, died suddenly yester-day at Morristown, N. J. AUBURN, N. Y., April 17.—Charles E. Cootes, the Re-

corder of Auburn, died resterday.

S. L. Bradley, the president of the oldest bank of Auburn, died this morning. A DYING CONVICT'S RAPID RECOVERY.

Boston, April 17 .- When Governor Butler removed Wardon Earle from the State prison one of the principal charges against him was that of extreme cru-city to James Dolan. The fellow pretended to be siek,

dying of consumption, and he was pardoned a time ago on the ground that he could not recover, application was made for his admission to the Ci Hospital, in this city, a Roman Catholic institution. Lady Superior at first refused. Dolan's friends per

A stubborn cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an efficacious medicine in brouchisi and

C. C. Shayne leaves to-day for an extensive trip in the Northwest in the interest of his fur business.\*

Mr. Chas. G. Emmons, assistant manager "Hotel Wentworth," New-Castle, N. H., is stoppin Fitth Avenue Hotel for the purpose of making arraments with people who desire to secure accommodate for the coming season.

I believe I have been saved from a terrible illness by ALL-I believe I have been saved from a terrible illness by ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

About a month ago I was attacked with a violent park in
my chest, accompanied by fever and great difficulty in breathing. I apprehended pneumonia, which is so prevalent at
present. I went to bed and applied one Allocok's Plaster between my shoulder-blades and two on my chest. In an hour
my breathing was much easier, in two hours the pain had left
me, and the next morning I awoke perfectly free from fever.
I went about my business as usual, and at the end of a week
took the plasters off.

For the last ten years Allocok's Plasters have been used by

took the plasters off.

For the last ten years Allcock's Plasters have been used by
my family with the best effect in colds, coughs, and pain in
the side and back.

E. B. Sherewood.

# Premature loss of the hair may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

McDougall—Hall—at the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday. April 11, by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur. assisted by the Rev. L I. Bronner, John W. McDougall to Miss Ella, daughter of Charles Hall.

All notices of marriages must be indersed with full

## DIED.

DIED.

BIRD—Suddenly at Milton, Ryc, April 14, 1883, Osear N
Bird, aged 48 years.

Funeral services will take place at the Ephscopal Church,
at Ryc, at 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday, 18th inst.

Friends of the family, and the members of Folar Star Lodge,
No. 245, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

Train leaves Grand Central Depot as 12 m. Carriages will be
in attendance at the depot at Ryc.

COLES—On Sunday, April 15, 1883, at his residence, Glen
Cove, L. I., Joseph Colea, in the Söth year of his age.

Fanneral on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

Carriages will be in waiting at the Glen Cove depot on arrival
of the train leaving Long Island City at 10,05 a. m.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further
notice.

notice.

CROM WELL.—On first day, fourth month, 15th, John Crom well, in the 80th year of his age.

Puneral at Friends' Meeting House in Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y., on fourth day, 18th inst., at 20'clock.

Carriages will meet Friends at New-Windsor station, Eric RR., train leaving at 9 s. m.

HUNTER—On Sunday, April 15, Maria Miller Hunter, aged 61 years. Glyears. All friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Charles F. Hunter, No. 348 West 14th et., on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Interment at Woodlawn.

Interment at Woodlawn.

IJAMS—April 10, Adele Ethel, infant daughter of John Tabb and Phusbe Adele IJams.

Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

IONES—On Tuesday, April 17, 1883, of meningitis, Helen Ruigers, daughter of Dr. 8. Beach and Gortrude Raiston Jones, in the 34 year of her age.

Foneral on Thursday, at 17 o'clock a.m., from No. 7 West 32d.st.

It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LAMBERT-Suddenly, of diphtheria, on Tuesday, April 17, Gertrude Hammond Lambert, in the 9th year of her age, youngest child of Dr. Edward W. and Martha W. Laubert. Funeral private. Funeral private.

LUSK-On Friday, April 13, 1883, at Coxsackie, N. Y., Rev. Matthias Luck, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, April 18, at 11 o'clock p. m.

Interment at Kinderhook, N. Y.,

RUNYON-At the residence of her son-in-law, N. Sullivan, in Montelair, on Fishanay morning, the 17th inst. Isabelia C. Runyon, Jalow of Mordecai T. Bunyon, in the 76th year of her fac.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARKER—On Sunday, 18th inst., William A. Parker, of the late firm of Parker, Brooks & Co., of this city, aged 38 years Punerai from St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., between St. and 9th aves., Wednesday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock a. in. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Members of Montank Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attond.

PERINE—On Tuesday, April 17, 1883, Joseph Perine, aged 67 years.

PERINE-On Tuesday, April 17, 1833, Joseph Perine, ages 67 years.
Funerai will take place Phursday, 2:30 p. m., at his late residence, No. 52 madison-ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Train leaves foot of Liberty-at. 1:30 p. m.
SOUTTER-In this city, Tuesday, April 17, James T. Soutter, son of Agnes C. and the late James T. Soutter, in the 35th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Mr. James M. Brown, are invited to attent-the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-ave, and 19th-st., Thursday, April 19, at their olders a m.
It is requested that no flowers be sent.

It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WELLS—At Catskill, April 16. Abi L. Welts, widow of the late Samuel W. Wells, of Youkers, aged 76 years.

Funeral services from the resistence of Ethan Flags, Youkers.

Thursday, 161 hast, at 36 clock p. m.

Carriages will be at the Youkers depot on the arrival of the 3 o'clock train from New-York.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

## Special Notices.

THE NEW-ENGLAND GRANITE WORKS, Hartford, Cona Quarries and Workshop, Westerly, R.I.
Fine meaumental and building work in Granite. Drawings and estimates furnished without charge. Correspondence solicited. N. Y. Office. 1,821 B way, C. W. CANFIELO, Agt.

American Safe Deposit Co. Building. Pith ave, and \$4th st. SPLENDID BACKELOR APARTMENTS. Apply to UHAS. MACKAR, 533 5th ave.

Dr. Hasbronck makes a specialty of the paintess extrac-tion of teeth at 1.248 Broadway-Wallack's Cheatre Built-ing, corner 30th at

## Hon. Schuyler Colfax's

ABRAHAM LINCOLN:
HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER,
MADISON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
45th-st. General U. S. GRANT, Presiding.
Tickets, Fifty Cents.

Headquarters for good, reliable, painless Dentistry; forty years practice; prices reduced. Good Rubber sets from 33 upward. Fine folia and Platins work on bast terms. Best Filling from \$1 up. Extracting under gas, 50 cents. Dr. WAIT & SON, 46 East 23d-st., near 4th-ave. Piles Permanently Eradicated
in 1 to 3 weeks, without knife, ligators or coastle. Send the
circular containing references. Dr. BOYT, 35 West 27th at-

#### Retiring from Business. F. KRUTINA

Offers his Large and Elegant Stock of

FURNITURE. consisting of Parlor, Bed-room, Dining room Suits lu Mahogany, Walnut, Ebony. Cocobola, &c. AT A REDUCTION OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT

from manufacturers' prices. 842 BROADWAY AND 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTONST.

The Wentworth, The Wentworth,
NEW-CASTLE, N. H.
Mr. CHARLES G. EMMONS, Assistant Manager, is at
the Fifth Avenue liotel, where he will be pleased to show
plans of the Wentworth, and give full information about
rooms, prices, &c. He will also be pleased to call upon any
parties desiring information.

parties desiring information.

The Grent Success Achieved
by CASWELL, MASSEY & CO'S EMULSION OF CODLIVER OIL with PEPSIN and QUININE, has taineed
many imitations. Get the original, 1,121 B way and 578 oth-av. 500 pieces Axminster Carpets we have just purchased al about one-half their value, and placed on sale from \$1.50 per ard. Sheppard Knapp & Co., Sixth-ave. and 13th-si-

Post Office Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending April 21 will close at this office as follows:

WEDN ESDAY—At 10 a. m. for Venezuela and Curacoa, per Ss. Caracas; at 11 a. m. for France direct, per Ss. Franca, via Havre, at 11 a. m. for Ireland, per Ss. Galita, via Queens town (setter for forcat Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Galila"); at 11 a. m. for Europea, per Ss. Ethe, via Southampton and Breuwen (setters for ireland and France must be directed "per Ribe"); at 2 p. m. for the Notherlands direct, per Ss. P. Caland, via Rotterdam.

for treated and France must be directed "per Eine"; at 2p. m. for the Notherlands direct, per Ss. P. Cannd, vis Rotterdam.

THURSDAY—Allla m. for France, Germany, &c., per Sa Wieland, via Plymouth, "therbourg and Hamburg (letter) for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per wieland"; at 12 m. for Europe, per Sa. Baitic, via Queenstown; at 1:30 p. m. for Bermuda, per Sa. Orinoco; at 7:30 p. m. for Truisio and Raatan, per Sa. E. B. Ward, ir., via New-Orican.

FRIDAY—At 10 a. m. for Hayti, per Ss. Allas; at 10 a. m. for Hayti, per Ss. Allas; at 10 a. m. for Hayti, per Ss. Allas; at 10 a. m. for Hayti, per Ss. Allas; at 10 a. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, via Halffar; at 1:30 p. m. for Porto Rico direct, per Ss. Monters SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for the Windward Islands, per Ss. Anger Head; at 11 s. m. for Germany, &c., per Ss. Nectar via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Great Britail and other European countries must be directed "pel Neckar"); at 1:330 p. m. for Sociland direct, per Ss. Acchoria, via Glasgow; at 12:30 p. m. for Europe, per Ss. Germanic, via Gueenstow; at 11:30 p. m. for Cubs an Porto Rice, per Ss. Newport, via Havana; at 3 p. m. for Beigium direct, per Ss. Penniand, via Antworp; at 10:30 p. m. for Cubs an Forto China and Japan, per Ss. Cocanic, via San Francisco, close here April "17, at 7 p. m.; per Ss. Coptic, vii San Francisco, close here April "17, at 7 p. m.; per Ss. Coptic, vii San Francisco, close here April "17, at 7 p. m.; per Ss. Coptic, vii San Francisco, close here April "20, at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia. New-Zealand, Sandwich and Fiji Inianata, per Ss. Coptic, vii Ssn Francisco, close here April "20, at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia. New-Zealand, Sandwich and Fiji Inianata, per Ss. Coptic, vii Ssn Francisco, close here April "20, at 7 p. m. HENNY G. FEARSON, Postmaster.

"The schedule of closing of transpacific mails is a the presumption of thoir uninterrupted overland in the Prancisco. Mails from the East arriving on it Francisco on the day of salitag of steamers are